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The present invention relates to, in general, a toothbrush with tapered bristles and a method of manufacturing such toothbrushes, in particular, to a toothbrush with highly tapered bristles having high flexibility and a method of manufacturing the same.

A conventional monofilament for bristles of toothbrushes
15 is made of nylon. The nylon monofilament bristles have the
advantages of proper resilience and flexibility, but are
disadvantageous in that they are highly water-absorbent and
are easily deformed. The nylon monofilament bristles are not
soft because they must be thick in order to maintain desired
20 flexibility. Generally, the nylon monofilament bristles are
each rounded at their ends in order to prevent the gums from
being injured during brushing, as shown in Fig. 1.

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water-absorptivity, and so such polyester compounds are preferable for bristles of toothbrushes. However, the monofilament bristles made of such polyester compounds are too stiff and inferior in their flexibility, and may damage or injure the gums. The polyester compounds have been typically used as the materials for bristles of inexpensive disposable toothbrushes, or the polyester compound bristles used in combination with nylon bristles, as a way to reduce the cost.

To avoid the above disadvantages, there was proposed a process of tapering the ends of such polyester compound bristles into a needle-shape. Conventionally, such tapering of the bristles was done mechanically by the blade of a knife or an abrader, as shown in Fig. 2. But, it is almost impossible to overcome the above disadvantages of the polyester compound bristles by such mechanically and slightly tapering the ends of the bristles.

Many studies have been made to avoid such disadvantages. For example, reference may be made to a patent owned by the inventor of the present invention, Korean Patent No. 130932 (hereafter, refer to 'first prior art'), which discloses a method of tapering a monofilament for bristles using chemicals. The method disclosed in the Korean Patent comprises the steps of (i) cutting a monofilament made of polybutylene terephthalate or polyethylene terephthalate in such a way that the length of a primarily cut monofilament is longer than a target length by 1 to 4mm, (ii) vertically

dipping the surplus portion of the primarily cut monofilament into a sulfuric acid in order to remove the surplus portion of the primarily cut monofilament, in addition to tapering the end of the monofilament to form the target length of a
5 resulting filament.

According to the first prior art, highly tapered bristles are obtained, each of which is tapered starting at a position of 4 to 10mm from an end of the bristle, with the free end of the bristle being 0.01mm in diameter, as shown in
10 Fig. 3.

The first prior art provides bristles with a somewhat desired softness by reducing the stiffness of the polyester compound filaments such as polybutylene terephthalate filaments, and easily removing an odontolith from a
15 periodontal pocket by highly tapering the end of the monofilament, as shown in Fig. 3.

However, the first prior art exhibited the following problems:

1) A toothbrush with bristles made by the method of the
20 first prior art felt too soft by some users familiar with conventional toothbrushes with nylon bristles. Such users thus determine the brushing effect of the toothbrushes to be not desirable.

2) Since the highly tapered bristles are manufactured
25 using chemicals, the tapering process is too difficult as the processing conditions such as a concentration of chemicals, a temperature, and the duration of dipping are difficult to

precisely control. Therefore, the ends of the highly tapered bristles are not uniform. As a result, defective products are produced in 50% or more of the time.

To avoid these problems, another reference may be made
5 to a patent owned by the inventor of the present invention,
Korean Patent No. 261658 (hereafter, referred to as the
'second prior art'), which discloses a method of tapering a
monofilament for the bristles of toothbrushes. This method
comprises the steps of (i) primarily cutting a filament made
10 of polybutylene terephthalate or polyethylene terephthalate
into bristles having a target length, (ii) dipping the
bristles into a strong alkali or acid solution at the
temperature of 100 to 180°C until the bristles shorten, (iii)
rinsing the bristles with water, (iv) drying the bristles,
15 (v) attaching the bristles on the head of a toothbrush, (vi)
cutting the free ends of the bristles of the toothbrush to
0.5 to 1.5mm, and (vii) grinding the ends of the bristles
until the ends are 0.04 to 0.08mm in diameter. A cross
sectional view of a tapered bristle according to the second
20 prior art is illustrated in Fig. 4.

Overcoming the low flexibility of the bristles according
to the first prior art, the bristles of the second prior art,
however, suffer from disadvantages in that it is difficult to
remove the odontolith from a periodontal pocket because the
25 diameter of the bristle ends in the second prior art, which
ranges from 0.04 to 0.08mm, is undesirably larger than that
of the bristles in the first prior art, and the price of the

bristles according to the second prior art is cheaper in that it is 25% of the price of the bristles in the first prior art.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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It is therefore an object of the invention to avoid the disadvantages of the prior arts, and provide highly tapered bristles with appropriate flexibility suitable for preventing injury to the gums and removing an odontolith from a periodontal pocket.

It is another object of the present invention to manufacture such highly tapered bristles without wasting bristle material.

It is still another object of the present invention to provide highly tapered bristles which are comfortable to a user while toothbrushing.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other objects, features and other advantages of the present invention will be more clearly understood from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a cross sectional view of a bristle having a rounded end according to the prior art;

Fig. 2 is a cross sectional view of a tapered bristle according to the prior art;

Fig. 3 is a cross sectional view of a highly tapered bristle according to the prior art;

Fig. 4 is a cross sectional view of a tapered bristle having superior flexibility according to the prior art; and

5 Fig. 5 is a cross sectional view of a highly tapered bristle having superior flexibility according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

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The present inventors have conducted extensive studies, resulting in the finding that the above objects could be accomplished by the provision of tapered bristles, each of which is tapered starting at a position of 3.5mm or less from an end of the bristle, with the free end of the bristle being 0.02mm or less in diameter.

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The advantages of the invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

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Referring to Fig. 3 according to the first prior art, the bristles should be tapered starting at a position of 4 to 10mm, typically 7 to 8mm from an end of the bristle in order to allow the tapered end of the bristle to be 0.01mm of diameter. This is because the whole bristle is eroded, not only at the ends of the bristles, when they are being dipped into chemicals, thereby reducing the flexibility of the bristles.

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With reference to Fig. 4 according to the second prior art, the bristle is tapered starting at a position of 4 to

5mm from an end of the bristle, with the free end of the bristle being 0.04 to 0.08mm in diameter. In comparison to the bristles with long tapered ends of first prior art, the bristles with short tapered ends according to the second prior art has increased flexibility, but it is difficult for the bristle of the second prior art to remove an odontolith from a periodontal pocket because the end of the bristle is relatively thick, as described above.

According to the present invention, tapered bristles are obtained, each of which is tapered starting at a position of 3.5mm or less, preferably 3mm or less from an end of the bristle, with the free end of the bristle being 0.02mm or less, preferably 0.01mm or less in diameter, as shown in Fig.

As described above, in comparison with a bristle of first prior art, the bristle of this invention has advantages in that the odontolith can be easily removed from periodontal pockets because the end of the bristle has a small diameter. This bristle also improves the feeling while brushing because it is better than that of the second prior art in flexibility. Furthermore, a thin end of this bristle provides softness, so that the bristles are less likely to cause damage to the gums while toothbrushing. Accordingly, the bristles of the invention can overcome the disadvantages of the prior arts.

A method of manufacturing the bristles of the invention, comprises the steps of dipping a portion of 3.5mm length from an end of a monofilament for bristles into erosive chemicals

such as sulfuric acid or sodium hydroxide until the dipped portion of the monofilament is completely eroded; neutralizing the shortened monofilament prior to rinsing and drying it; implanting such shortened monofilaments on the
5 head of a toothbrush; and grinding the implanted monofilaments with a 240# mesh paper at 2600 to 3000rpm for 3 to 10sec, a 320# mesh paper at same speed for 3 to 10sec, and a 400# mesh paper at same speed for 3 to 10sec, thus forming the resulting bristles.

10 Thereby, tapered bristles with each free end ranging from 0.005mm to 0.02mm in diameter are obtained, each of which are tapered starting at a position of 2.8mm to 3.5mm from the base end of the bristle, without wasting materials.

15 The following examples are for illustration purposes only and in no way limit the scope of this invention.

EXAMPLE

20 Into a 1,000ml beaker with a sandbath were charged 50% NaOH solution filled 1cm from the bottom of the beaker. Then, the temperature of the solution was increased to 120°C. After that, polybutylene terephthalates (520) filament 0.2mm in diameter, manufactured by TORAY CO., Japan, were cut into
25 filaments 30mm in length. Thereafter, 3.5mm end portions of the bundled filaments were dipped vertically into the NaOH solution. After 18 minutes passed from the start of dipping,

the ends of the filaments were not at the point of melting so
filaments were not shortened, but after 19 minutes from the
start of the dipping, the ends of the filaments were at the
point of melting so that the filaments were shortened. After
5 19 minutes had passed from the start of dipping, the tapered
filaments were removed from the solution. Subsequently, the
opposite ends of the filaments were tapered in the same
manner as described above, thus producing bristles.

Afterward, highly tapered filaments, each of which was
10 tapered starting at a position of 3.0mm from an end of the
filament with the end being 0.01mm in diameter, were obtained
by the steps of fully rinsing the filament bundles with water;
drying the bundles after binding the filaments with a rubber
band; attaching the filaments on the head of a toothbrush; and
15 grinding the filaments by use of a cutting and grinding
machine with a 240# mesh paper rotated at 2700rpm for 5sec., a
320# mesh paper at the same speed for 5sec., and a 400# mesh
paper at the same speed for 5sec.

After 10 adults brushed their teeth with the use of the
20 resulting toothbrushes, the toothbrushes were evaluated as
excellent toothbrushes in regard with flexibility, softness,
feeling while brushing, and scaling ability.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE

25 The procedure of the above Example was repeated except
that the dipping time was set to 18minutes and the step of

grinding with the use of a 320# mesh paper was omitted.

Tapered filaments with the end being 0.04mm in diameter were obtained, each of which was tapered starting at a position of 3.5mm from an end of the filament.

5 After 10 adults brushed their teeth with the use of the resulting toothbrushes, the toothbrushes were evaluated lowly in comparison with those of Example in regard with flexibility, softness, feeling while brushing, and scaling ability.

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As described above, the toothbrush of the invention provides proper flexibility and softness, and easily removes an odontolith from a periodontal pocket, with bristles creating a good feeling for the user while brushing. Also, 15 the toothbrush of the present invention prevents waste of materials and reduces the defective proportion of products during production of toothbrushes, different from toothbrushes having conventional highly tapered bristles.

Although the Examples of the invention have been 20 disclosed for illustrative purposes, those skilled in the art will appreciate that various modifications, additions and substitutions are possible, without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention as disclosed in the accompanying claims.

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